



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

A letter from the Valley of Virginia, from a farmer, says:—"We farmers are accused of croaking—and sometimes we may give occasion to the reproach. But, this year, there is no croaking. We 'acknowledge the corn.' It is the most plentiful season we have had, take it all in all, for twenty years. If we will not get as much for our produce we will yet have more to sell—and I yet hope, that if the war continues, prices cannot but improve."

A correspondent of the New York Herald, states that since May, 1848, between sixty and seventy cargoes of Africans have been introduced into the Southern States, and that twelve different slave vessels, whose names are known, are expected within a few weeks along the Southern seaboard.—We do not credit this statement—though it is certain that there is a desperate effort on the part of some, to bring about, in violation of law, and in opposition to public opinion, an actual revival of the African slave trade.

A letter from Castenedolo, Italy, states that the allies are about to avail themselves of balloons in taking observations of the movements of the Austrian army. The brothers Goddard had arrived there and made an experimental ascension to the height of seven hundred yards. Napoleon I. attempted to acquire information of the enemy's position by these means, but in the then state of aeronautic experience not much could be made of them.

The last arrivals bring us intelligence of the consecration of three new Bishops at Westminster Abbey, according to the ritual of the Church of England—namely, Dr. Campbell to the See of Bangor, Dr. Tufnell to that of Brisbane, and Dr. Claughton to that of St. Helena. The Bishop of Western New York, Dr. Lancy, participated in the solemn ceremony, along with Welsh, Scotch, Colonial, and English Bishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

The report that Commander Maury was to be removed from the Washington Observatory, and sent upon active service, is contradicted. Mr. Buchanan is said to have remarked upon a recent occasion that "Maury is in no danger of being removed from the Observatory, where he has rendered so much valuable service."

The newspapers comment upon the late matrimonial re-union in New York, in very much the same strain, and with no very complimentary phrases, in reference to the parties, and to the decision of the jury in the trial of one of them some time since, in Washington.

William H. Seward has been received with "marked courtesy by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert." We suppose that any other American, introduced by the Minister from this country, would be received with precisely the same "marked courtesy."

The London Times having published an article charging that an attempt had been made to bribe a member of the British House of Commons, it has been proposed in the House, to summon the publisher of the paper to the bar, to answer for the charge.

We have received the July number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by Dr. Hays. It is full of matter interesting to the faculty, and is one of the ablest medical and surgical journals published anywhere.

Ten citizens of Tennessee have subscribed three hundred thousand dollars toward the proposed new University of the South, under the auspices of several of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church, and to be located in the State of Tennessee.

The Foreign Minister of Saxony has replied in very spirited terms to the late Russian manifesto, showing Prince Gortschakoff plainly that it was fully competent for the German federation to act in support of Austria, if the States thought fit.

At the University Commencement on the 29th ult., Philip M. Arnold of King George, graduated with the title of Bachelor of Law. This deserves special mention, as he has been at the University but one session.

The Merchants of New York, have presented Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., with \$7,000, as a mark of their appreciation of his labors in behalf of commerce and navigation.

The prisoners taken in the battles in Italy, are, it is said, set to work in the fields, and made to cultivate the soil. A very useful employment. Better than "soldiering."

It is the intention of the new mail contractors to run a tri-weekly four horse stage between Tappanahock and Fredericksburg.

Rev. Henry A. Wise, has received a call to St. John's Church, in Richmond, and many of his friends hope he will accept it.

The rumor that Land, the murderer of Flannigan, has been arrested, is unfounded.

The newspaper mail between this place and New Orleans, is very unreliable, papers both ways often failing to reach their destination altogether; and when they do come to hand are so old and in such quantities as to render them almost useless. A letter from a subscriber in New Orleans, dated July 5th, says, "the last copy of the Gazette I received, was of date June 21st, to hand this morning, and two days since I saw one dated June 28th, which had been mailed second hand by a gentleman in your city to a friend here. I feel the loss of a single copy of the good old paper, valued at home, but doubly so abroad."

On Thursday last, at the meeting of the New York Tammany Hall General Committee, a sub-committee reported a resolution condemning the letter of Gen. Cass regarding the rights of naturalized citizens in their native country. The resolution, not being sufficiently explicit, was referred back, to be again reported at the next meeting, which is to be held this evening. This is not decisive as to the course the Committee intends to pursue. The postponement of the question looks like hesitation; but judging from the past, we think the General Committee will adopt a resolution opposed to the views of the administration.

Something like a speck of difference between the French and British Governments has arisen; in respect to an alleged violation of Turkish territory by a French frigate on the Albanian coast. The commander of the frigate landed some money and arms for the use of some of the parties in the interior, neighbors to Austria, and the French had additionally employed four English merchant vessels to land coal and munitions of war. It looks as if the French intended establishing a depot at the spot. The Porte has protested against the occupation of its territory by the French.

Nathaniel Childs, Jr., was arrested on Thursday, at St. Louis, on a bench warrant, charged with the forgery of a check for some \$270, drawn in the name of P. Crow & Sons upon the banking house of Wm. H. Barksdale & Co. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. The St. Louis Republican says:—"The public will at once associate Mr. Childs's name with the celebrated robbery of the Bank of the State of Missouri, some years since, of about \$20,000, for which he was arrested, tried and acquitted, and afterwards recovered damages against a portion of the Directors who were instrumental in his arrest."

The Germans of New York, on Monday, celebrated so far as in their power laid, the obsequies of their illustrious countryman, Alexander von Humboldt. Numerous principal societies, and citizens of all nationalities, united in the procession. At the City Hall an address was delivered by Dr. A. Foster, which was replied to by Mayor Tiemann, and subsequently a dirge was sung by the New York Singsong Band, followed by music from some of our finest bands. Everything went off well and orderly.

The publishers of the Philadelphia "Dollar Newspaper," have offered another series of premiums, amounting in all to \$500, for the best five stories—the merit to be determined by a competent committee of gentlemen—on or before the 10th day of November of the present year. The premiums are divided: \$300 to the story decided to be the best \$100 to the second best, \$50 to the third, \$30 to the fourth, and \$20 to the fifth.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting on the 14th of September at Aberdeen, Scotland, where the business gatherings of the different sections will take place in the halls and classrooms of the venerable Marischal College. The "feature" of this year's assembly will be the introductory lecture, which will be delivered by Prince Albert, the President of the Association.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, in his letters from Africa, says that the forts of the Dunes at Accra, and four other places on the Gold Coast, in Africa, have been recently sold to the British Crown for \$50,000. This is England lengthening and strengthening her stakes on the shores of Guinea. When the natives of Danish Accra heard that they were to change their masters, they received the tidings with the wildest enthusiasm.

A billiard match has been arranged between Mr. John Roberts of Liverpool, the champion player of Great Britain and Ireland, and Michael Phelan, who has thus far proved himself to be the best billiard player in the world. The French Caron game is to be played, and the amount at stake is to be not less than \$5,000, nor more than \$10,000.

The tea plants recently imported from China, by the Department of Agriculture, connected with the Patent Office, are in a very thriving condition. Some of them have grown to the height of fifteen inches, others are just appearing from the seed.—The climate seems to be congenial to them, and the experiment is proceeding satisfactorily.

The daughter of John Rafferty, of Cincinnati, has been killed in trying to "ride the Niagara feat," in a small way, over a porch in the second story of the house. The rope breaking she was pitched over the banisters, and she received fatal injuries by the fall.

During Saturday and Sunday quite a number of persons in York, Pa., were taken extremely ill from the effects of eating cheese that contained some poisonous substance. We have observed notices of similar cases, recently, in other parts of the country.

A gentleman in Prince George County, Va., raised from one acre of land this year, 51 bushels of wheat. So says the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Kean's Henry the Fifth.
The London correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:—"I went the other evening to see Charles Kean's 'Henry the Fifth.' It is called the most perfect dramatic representation yet seen on the London stage. Two of its scenes surpass all my previous theatrical experiences. The siege of Harfleur is as real as anything that can be done upon the stage. The breach in the walls—the bodies crushed by fallen masonry—the groans and fiery missiles thrown into the town—the assault, by a few awkward supernumeraries, but by a crowd of well drilled men who look like soldiers—made up a picture which will not easily pass away from my memory. The triumphal entry of Henry into London, also, was eminently startling and untheatrical. The excitement of the people and the curiosity of the women and children to catch the first glimpse of the hero of Agincourt were admirably represented, and a chime or two of church bells ringing a merry peal, made me really forget for a moment that I was at a theatre. The Henry V. has already run some seventy nights or more, and still draws crowded houses."

American Missionary in Syria.
A resident in Syria, not an American, nor in any way connected with Missions, thus writes:—"No one who has not lived, and lived some years too, in Syria, can know how these gentlemen, the missionaries, are respected by all men, or all classes, countries and classes, in many parts of the country is as yet synonymous for a religious, God fearing man. I never yet met a native of Syria, who had not the greatest possible respect for the American missionaries in his land."

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA, &c.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST.

New York, July 12.—The steamer Star of the West from Aspinwall has arrived. She brings California dates of the 20th ult., and nearly a million and three quarters in treasure consigned chiefly as follows: American Exchange Bank \$100,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$244,000; Freeman & Co., \$72,000. The Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 3d and Key West on the 8th inst.

The U. S. frigate Ranaque was at Aspinwall—all well. Also the steamer North Star, awaiting the arrival of the Orizaba at Panama.

The California advices by this arrival have been anticipated. The trial of Wm. Williams, at Panama, for the murder of Capt. James Otis, of Boston, resulted in a verdict of "homicide in the first degree."

The revolutionary movement in Ecuador, under Morúa, had become quite threatening. The regular troops were going over to the Insurgents; and the defeat of the Government forces was considered certain.

Guayaquil was still blockaded by the Peruvian fleet.

The U. S. frigates Merrimack and Saranac were at Callao. A medical survey had been held on the frigate Long, and he had been condemned as unfit for duty. He will return home immediately, and probably come upon the Saranac to Panama.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Norfolk, July 12.—The schooner Spring-brook from Baltimore bound to Boston, came in collision in the Chesapeake bay with an unknown vessel and lost her bowsprit and sustained other damage.

The schooner Mountain Eagle, bound for a port in Maine, was sunk at Chebeague river, has been gotten up and will be saved.

Washington, July 12.—The mayor of Washington having received a dispatch from the mayor of Richmond, that O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett had left that city to fight a duel, and would probably proceed to the neighborhood of Washington, has caused warrants to be issued for their arrest, in case they come this way. The officers are on the lookout for them.

Boston, July 10.—The schooner Claremont, (3 masts,) of Baltimore, Capt. Dana, from Shields for Aden, went ashore on the night of May 22d, in Trout Bay, mistaking it for the harbor of Aden. She was loaded with coal for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and will probably be got off.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The funeral of the Rev. Joseph Belch, D. D., an eminent author and preacher, took place here this afternoon from the First Baptist Church, attended by a large concourse. The deceased was father to the pastor of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston.

St. Louis, July 10.—The carriages shop and contents of the Alton (Illinois) penitentiary were burned yesterday. Loss \$10,000.

From Washington.

Washington, July 12.—The late Congress appropriated only \$15,000 as preliminary to the taking of the next census, for the preparation of the blank forms of instructions to the enumerators. A ample time will be allowed for the selection of reliable deputies, and such arrangements will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore. Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the Census Bureau will not be organized until next year, when the returns shall begin to be received.

There is authority for the assertion that, however desirable the acquisition of Lower California may be to the Administration, no such proposition is now pending between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, as has been stated.

Secretary Floyd's health has slightly improved, and he will return to Washington to accompany the President to Bedford Springs on Monday.

The President has recognized Frederick Kuhnle as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel, at New York.

The Mexican Minister is ill.

An Afflicting Incident.

The Cleveland Herald relates a touching incident which calls to mind an occurrence that will doubtless be remembered by many readers. At the Masonic Festival in Medina, (Ohio,) on June 24th, there was a banquet in the evening. Among those present was Ossian E. Dodge, who was called on to sing. The song he selected was the "Storm." Written by Seth Sargent, Mr. Dodge, before commencing the song, narrated the incident to which it related. In the year 1821, Mr. Blake, and his husband and child, were crossing the Green Mountains during a snow storm, and lost their way. When discovered by some persons in search of them, Mrs. Blake was frozen to death, and Mr. Blake was unconscious. Near the dead body of Mrs. Blake was a little hillock of snow, on removing which was found a little child, when once thawed, was found to contain the babe alive and well, wrapped in the clothing the mother had taken from her own person. When taken up the child looked into the face of its rescuer and smiled. During the singing of the piece a gentleman and lady in the audience were deeply affected. The gentleman was the Hon. H. G. Blake, son of her who perished in the snow, and brother of the babe, and the lady was his wife.

The Retrenchment in New York.
The Journal of Commerce, above, of the Democratic Journals, favors the Custom House reforms. It is now ten days since the change took effect, and if inconvenience is to arise from it, we might expect the most serious complaints to be made now, before the clerks charged with new duties become familiar with them, and while the merchants are not fully acquainted with the transfers which have been made from one desk to another. Of the fruits of the experiment, so far as the Journal says:—"Few if any complaints have been made, and our information, derived from the Custom House and from merchants having the new system, leads us to believe that almost every satisfaction already prevails with the new system. It works smoothly and harmoniously, and it is not likely that any delay or inconvenience will be occasioned by the recent introduction of a more economical system in the collection of the revenue. The saving to the Government at this port alone, will not be less than \$93,000 annually, and we suppose that, taken as a whole, the reductions already made, and in immediate contemplation, will equal, if they do not exceed, fifteen per cent of the total cost of collecting the revenue."—N. Y. Exp.

DEATH OF DR. JEFFERSON MINOR.—Dr. Jefferson Minor died at his residence in Chesterfield county, Va., on the morning of the 5th, after a protracted and painful illness. Dr. Minor was the youngest son of Col. Thomas Minor, of Locust Grove, in Spotsylvania county, an officer in the war of Revolution; was graduated in the Medical School in Baltimore, and practised his profession very successfully in Fredericksburg and the county of Essex. In this last place, he established the flourishing and useful "Midway Female Academy," that was afterwards removed to Richmond, and thence to Chester. He was a man of generous impulses, and of great kindness and hospitality.—Fred. Herald.

The Battle of Solferino.

The New York Times contains two letters from special correspondents at Castiglione, detailing the events of this great battle.—There were two Americans in the vicinity at the time, namely, John Forsyth, of Troy, and H. J. Raymond, Esq., of the New York Times, from whose letter we condense the following description:—"The battle commenced at a little before five o'clock in the morning not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills—which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes up that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken positions on these hills—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village—and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn, the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the issue.

Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these—a steep sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early part of the day. The French very early in the day, and the Austrians very late in the day, held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below.—The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation.—They were three times driven out of the town, before they would stay out. The position of the French was consequently very dangerous, the French army whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town.

The battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta.—At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise and continue for half or three-quarters of an hour—and after each successive engagement of this kind, the French became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians, and the advance of the French forces. During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and the weather hot. But clouds began to gather at about noon, and at 5 o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first, sweeping from the parched streets an enormous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cooled and perfectly delightful. Though the cannon had been ceased for a time to take part in the fight, had meantime gone on, and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had unceremoniously expelled me, the cannonading commenced quite on the extreme left of the entire battlefield on the very borders of the town of Castiglione, and thence west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the King who commands them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after night-fall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart—and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor.—But the Austrians gradually slackened their fire, and several times took up new positions, while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the constant and regular patter of hail upon a tin roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelming in force and terrible. Over the Sardinian park ground a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading outward both ways at the top like an enormous shaft of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the west, and as his light gradually departed, the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning bolts, and the heat of the sun, which had been so oppressive, was now relieved by the cool breeze of the evening. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry.—But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total rout.

When we drove into town, we were warned by a French gentleman, who had arrived a little before, that unless we placed our carriages in the stable grounds of some private citizen, it would certainly be seized for the services of the wounded, as his had been.—As it was all we could rely on for a bed-room as well as a means of locomotion, we were unwilling to lose it. On going to a private house, therefore, to make such an arrangement, we found it had been taken for a hospital, and among its inmates was a wounded woman of perhaps 30, dressed in the style of our Bloumiers, who had received a ball in her hand while following her occupation of carrying water and wine to soldiers in the action. Two surgeons from the Emperor's family were dressing her wound, and though pale from loss of blood she was conversing cheerfully and even gaily with us. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a wound in his arm, and another with a wound in his head, and a resolute air, naked to the waist, an ugly bullet wound upon his side, an ugly and bloody hand, and a deep bayonet thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look, conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two, and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured lay upon donkeys or in carts—and a few were carried in stretchers. The wounded were carried upon mattresses, and were mostly officers and soldiers. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were badly wounded that their recovery was scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious and unable to be dying. There would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each, a steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the

town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners—and it continued thus from about 10 in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the town, long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the churches as I passed by.—All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed.—mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds.—Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort—but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If anything can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

The Cent Gardes had established their ambulance in the house at which we had placed our carriage for safety during the night. Several of these men were wounded near the Emperor, and the surgeon to the corps assured me that the Emperor had a ball on the top of the shoulder, under the epaulette. Several of the officers of his Majesty's staff were also wounded, and from all I can learn the casualties among the officers on the French side were numerous.

[From the Liverpool Courier, June 27.]

At four o'clock in the bright summer morning of Friday last, nearly 500,000 men stood on God's green earth, to begin the work of slaughter. It was a terrible sight, now here, now there, the surge of battle rolled until night closed in around the retreating ebb. As if hell itself had broken loose, the peals of thunder from the clouds which blackened the sky towards evening drowned the roar of artillery, and the glaring lightning flashed in company with the fires of the cannon. Picture it to yourself. The gigantic Alps on one side, the hills of Volta on the other, the great plain of Mantua, and in that narrow space 500,000 men doing death's business with all the murderous implements of modern warfare. Our boasted civilization comes to this—rivers dyed with human blood; stacks of corpses piled upon the plain; shouts of triumph and groans of despair; men mutilated for life; misery, mourning and desolation. Verily, the old prophecy comes true, and the "birth of freedom takes place in a bath of blood."

What Will Austria Do?
The question, though in almost every one's mouth, is not easily answered. Opinion both here and in England respecting Austria's immediate policy, has perhaps undergone some change within the last month. The idea was at one time very generally entertained that should Austria experience repeated and serious defeats, she would not be slow to intimate her readiness to accept terms of peace. It is said, however, that this idea now shows present as it once was. Austria has experienced defeats, serious and repeated, and has not a single success to weigh in the scales against them. Yet she gives no sign that her ear is open to proposals for negotiation. What she ought to do, what a just perception of her own interest should prompt her to do, is no mystery. To change her system of government so as to secure the affections of her subjects and the sympathies of all liberal nations; permit the Italians to establish a constitutional government, with one of their own race at its head; to cease her iron rule and degrading centralization; to regard with genial sympathy all movements of progress and humanity—these should be her first concern, and when they become so, the cloud that now hangs over her destiny will be blown aside, and her march will be onward. Without Italy to hold in subjection, and with the hearts of her subjects proper won by a wise and liberal system of government, she would become a greater power than ever she has yet been. But Austria is most probably not yet prepared to adopt such an enlightened policy. She will probably yet cling to that old system of hard and cruel repression to which she has adhered for years, but which is now utterly out of date, and ceases to be a possibility from the moment that it comes into actual conflict with modern customs and institutions; and doing this she will inevitably be shut in from the world's sympathy, and collapse and crumble, and decay. She will either put down her great abuses, or her system, or make up her mind to perish with them.—N. Y. Comm.

Mr. Cobden in London.
[From the Cork Constitution, June 30.]

Mr. Cobden arrived at Liverpool yesterday. Letters from Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell are on board the steamer. He was conducted to the Adelaide Hotel, where a deputation from Rochdale, for which borough he has been returned, waited on him, and addresses were presented from the Reformers of Liverpool. Mr. Cobden warmly replied, and he had found the most cordial appreciation of the free trade principles, in the United States. There was a cordial feeling towards Great Britain. With respect to war, he said he believed England was as well able to maintain a neutral position as the United States. American sympathy was for the Italians.

Referring to fiscal and customs reform, he was in favor of their complete abolition and of substituting at no distant day a direct tax on property, and a moderate tax on labor, which he thought would make the country far more prosperous. Replying to a deputation from the Peace Society, he expressed his firm adhesion to the principles of peace.

Shocking Fluid Accident.

Another of those shocking accidents have occurred by the careless use of fluid by which one woman was burned to death, and her sister seriously injured. It appears that Capt. James Ray, a boatman employed on the Potomac and Hudson Canal, attempted to fill a lighted lantern from a can containing nearly a gallon of burning fluid, on Wednesday night, when the fluid caught fire and the can exploded. The scene of the explosion was the narrow cabin of his boat, which was then at Monguip. There were three persons in it beside himself—his wife, their child and a sister-in-law. Mr. Ray escaped with slight burns, as well as the child, but Mrs. Ray and her sister were dreadfully injured. The former dying the next day, and the other so badly that her recovery is doubtful.—N. Y. Com.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS NOT SOLD.
The steamers Adriatic, Baltic, and Atlantic, have been sold, by public rumor, a great many times, to all sorts of Companies, and for every route where steamers are supposed to run; but thus far the attorney for Brown Brothers & Co., and agent for the steamers, has not received any money for them, and the public ships are still tied as fast to the dock at the foot of Canal street, as though there had never been all these rumors put about concerning them. The steamers are not sold, and the only foundation for the statements so generally put forth, is the fact that Mr. Potter has been in correspondence with two or three persons who talk of purchasing them.—N. Y. Times.

HALF BARRELS Potomac Family Roe HERRING. 6, in store and for sale by J. E. DOUGLASS.

General Niel.

GENERAL NIEL, created MARSHAL of France for his brilliant services on the Mincio, is according to a writer in one of the Paris papers, not more than fifty-seven years old, and looks much younger. He was a student of the Polytechnic School, which he quitted to study engineering at Metz. His early promotion was not extremely rapid. We find him a lieutenant of engineers in 1827, he became a captain in 1835, and gained his *chef de bataillon's* epaulette on the field of battle of Constantine (1837). He was made a colonel in 1846, and with that rank he took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849 as head of the engineers' staff. While at Rome he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and shortly afterwards was charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the Pope at Gaeta. On his return to France he became a member of the Superior Committee of Engineering and Fortifications, and was appointed director of the engineering department in the Ministry of War, and Councillor of State on extraordinary service. As a general of division he commanded the engineers in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he commanded the engineers in the Crimea. His reputation as a scientific officer has always stood remarkably high. He is a tall, handsome man, and very distinguished in his appearance and manners. It will be remembered that he was selected in January last to go to Turin to make the official demand of the Princess Clotilde's hand for Prince Napoleon.

Naval Intelligence.

Additional advices from the Home Squadron report the condition of the steam frigate Ranaque's machinery to be so bad that it was not considered safe to keep that vessel on the station much longer. It was accordingly expected that she would leave for the United States in a short time, to be thoroughly overhauled, or, if necessary, to be replaced by some more useful ship. It is only a few months since the Ranaque replaced the Colorado, and she has hardly been a month without having a breakdown of one kind or another.

The United States frigate Congress was put in commission a few days ago off the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Congress is to be flag ship of the new Brazil Squadron. All the ship's company being on board, she only awaits orders from the Department to proceed to sea. The Congress is a first-class sailing frigate, was built at Kittery, Maine, in 1841; registers 1,867 tons burthen, and carries an armament of fifty guns, ranging in caliber from 24 to 84 pounders, besides some brass howitzers. She has 25 officers, 300 blue jackets, and 50 marines. The Congress was on the Brazil in 1851-2-3, and was relieved by the Savannah. Captain Downing, of the Jamestown, who was court-martialed for harboring Commodore Coe, was also in South America in the years named, which were characterized by several revolutions in Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.—Balt. American.

Supposed Murders at Key West.
The United States Revenue Cutter Wm. Appleton, Lt. Randolph, commanding, arrived at Key West, June 27th, from a cruise, bringing three prisoners, who are suspected of the murder, at sea, of Capt. Montes of the schooner Experiment, and the subsequent running of the vessel ashore and robbery of the specie in the Captain's charge. The men say that the Captain fell overboard accidentally, while off Hillsboro, and that in attempting to save him, the vessel drifted on the breakers, and was lost. They acknowledge to have robbed the trunk after the vessel was lost, but deny that the Capt. met his death at their hands. Suspensions are so strong against them that Commissioner Brown has committed them for trial.—About \$1,925 in Spanish and Mexican doubloons was found upon the persons of the boat's crew.

The Experiment was fitted out at Havana, for the purpose of transporting Indians from Carthageno to Cuba, where they are made slaves of.

The Experiment went ashore on the 8th, and drove up high on the beach. She is dry at low water; being an old vessel, it is doubtful whether the wreckers will attempt to save her.

EDUCATIONAL.

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